SIXTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY AUGUST 8, 1886,-TWELVE PAGES,

NUMBER 43.

INTERNAL TROUBLES

The New English Government in Danger by Dissensions in the Ministry.

CHURCHILL CAUSES STRIFE.

Lord Randy Will Make or Break the Sway of the Tories.

NO NEW PLANS FOR IRELAND.

Rumors That Attempts Will Be Made to Suppress the National League.

A MICAWBER ADMINISTRATION.

Justin McCarthy Says Salisbury Is Waiting For Something to Turn Up.

AN AMERICAN TRAVELER TALKS.

He Gives His Views on the Political Situation in Old England.

O'KELLEY ON THE PROPER PLANS

What the Conservatives Must Do in Order to Pacify the Parnellites and Retain Control of the

Government.

A Commoner's Talk. HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, WEST MINSTER, August 7 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-Probably no ministry ever formed in England left so much bitterness behind it as Lord Salisbury's. Even of its own members few seem entirely satisfied. Some would have preferred different offices; others consider that they ought to have been in the cabinet. People who have got nothing are still more discontented. Henry Chaplin's case has obtained publicity, but there are others equally serious in the background. Chaplin is not a brilliant man, but he is a tolerably ready debater, and occasionally spoke with great power. Undoubtedly he did good service in the recent elections, and if inclined

MAKE HIMSELF A SHARP THORN in the side of the new government. Still more ominous is the fact that the bulk of the older members of the party regard with increasing disquietude the supremacy of Churchill. During the past week much quiet discussion has been going on. The opinion decidedly gains ground that the ministry jeopardized its chances by placing Churchill in command. For him the great crisis of his life has arrived. Should he fail there will no hope of recovery, for has to overcome many deep well-founded prejudices, and to held by men of great knowledge, tact and experience-qualifications which at present it would be flattery to ascribe to him. It is also open to doubt whether his physical powers are adequate to the inevitable demands that will be made upon them. His health is delieate. He always looks pale and weary. Continual late hours will put him to a severe test. The post of chancellor of the exche quer is the easiest in the ministry. Except at budget time he has practically nothing to do, but the leadership of the house exacts constant attendance and sleepless vigilance. Altogether it cannot be doubted that the

EXPOSED TO GREAT DANGERS from within. It will be a miracle if these are not turned to account by watchful foes without.

Hartington has almost as many points of difference with Churchill as Gladstone himseif. Although not revengeful, he cannot easily forget the insults heaped upon him by Churchill last November at Manchester. The rock ahead is not so much Parnell as the chancellor of the exchequer. A single grave indiscretion may wreck the ministry. In the case of a man notoriously obstinate, inaccessible to advice and hery tempered, this is a position well calculated to cause misgivings in th conservative ranks. ORANGEMEN IN ARMS.

Crangemen are already up in arms over the appointment of a Catholic home secretary, but the old feeling of religious intolerance is too slight now to cause much mischief. Far more important the obvious truth that the liberal-unionists will never enter into a sub. stantial alliance with the conservatrives while Churchill holds sway. Henry James detests him, Hartington eyes him askance, and Goschen despises him. The rank and file would infinitely prefer going back to Gladstone at once than be reckoned Churchills' supporters. Recruits from the opposite benches can not be looked for. The next question is, will the conservatives remain obedient and united for the present? Yes; party discipline is strong enough to prevent open dissensions, but beneath the surface

VOLCANIC FORCES ARE AT WORK which sooner or later must produce mischief unless Churchill undergoes a wonderful transformation. His destiny is to make or mar the fortunes of his party. I cannot say he has made a good beginning in allowing favoritism and family influences to decide so many appointments in the ministry. One thing would greatly strengthen his hands in the bouse and before the country-namely, a renewal of aggressive obstruction by the Parnellites. The public are generally still sore at the former hostilities on this line by which parliament was made the scene of vulgar and degrading brawls. References to this subject never failed to awake response in the recent elections. If Churchill is placed in the position of defender of parliamentary freedom and

constitutional privilege it will be AN IMMENSE ADVANTAGE to start with. It is the present rallying point for all unionists. On the other hand, if the Parnellites play a waiting game, their operations are likely to prove more formidable. Thus far, no one can see an inch before him. I believe the government does not intend making any decided move in Ireland or to give an indication of its future policy. In fact it has not decided on a policy. It will not be forced to explanations during the present short ses sion. So much was clearly indicated by Enlishury at the recent meeting at the Carlton club. It will confine itself to obtaining supplies and meet again in October to see what can be done about Ireland. It hopes to secure order by a first administration of the ordinary law. If this fails it will procinim

disturbed districts and SUPPRIES THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

league are fully prepared, remembering that out of the ashes of the land league the national league sprung up. But this occurred under liberal rule. The conservatives may be more difficult opponents. It is quite certain that elie country is in general disposed to give the government a fair chance, therefore any malicious attempt to embarrass it from any quarter will recoil on the heads of the authors.

NO TRUST IN GLADSTONE.
Time for reflection deepens the public conviction that Gladstone can no longer be safely trusted. Recent personal observations and inquiries in Scotland have shown me that even there the belief in Gladstone is dying out. The Scotch move slowly, but the present movement is unquestionably adverse to him. Every competent witness unites in bearing this testimony. For the moment all classes of liberals are apparently united, so far as sitting on the same bench goes. It was amusing to see Harcourt's disgust when Hartington and Chamberlain took their seats near him. Gladstone shook hands with Hartington, but I doubt whether he will ever do so again with Chamberlain, Both have

uttered words never to be forgiven. Gladstone presents his usual appearance, but it is well known he is extremely irritable and restless. Again, at the advice of his closest friends, he remained for the opening of parliament. They are trying to tempt him to visit Ireland-anything for a change of scene. He will go away in the course of next

MANY ABSENT MEMBERS. In spite of Churchill's rather pressing whip, many members decline to return to London yet. Others here will disappear by the 10th or 11th at the call of St. Grouse. Only the new members will remain to keep the house. The tug of war will come when the autumn session opens, unless the Parnellites decide on an immediate course of obstruction, procuring delay, but not furthering their cause.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

A MICAWBER GOVERNMENT. Justin McCarthy Tells What is Ex-

pected to Turn Up. No. 20 Cheyne Gardens, Thames Em-BANKMENT, CHELSEA, LONDON, August 7.— New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bee, j-"These gruces with infidels," said Wamba, the jester, in "Ivanhoe," "make an old man of me." Being asked for an explanation, he answers: "Because I remember three of them in my day, each of which was to endure for the course of fifty years, so that by computation I must be at least a hundred and fifty years old." After the fashion of Wamba, I say these swearings in of members after general elections make an old man of me. Five such performances have 1 seen in my parliamentary experience, each of which ought, in the ordinary course of things, to have run through a seven years' lease of existence, and therefore, on that computation, I ought to have been for thirty odd years a member of the house of commons, whereas I know I have been a member for only a quarter of that time. Up to the present the house of commons has been engaged merely in the form of

SWEARING IN THE NEW MEMBERS. The greater number of the members of the new government have to be re-elected before they can sit in the house. A full fortnight will pass away before we can get to business. Meanwhile let us ask ourselves what the Salisbury government can do. Is it not a M:cawber administration? Does it not after the fashion of the immortal Micawber, promake good his claims to a position thitherto pose to pay its debts in promises "while poses to offer Ireland a long parliamentary 'I. O. U." which is to mature next Feb ruary, but by which time the Micawber administration fondly hopes

> SOMETHING WILLTURN UP. Perhaps the whole situation is not unlike that of the Buchanan administration in the United States before your civil war. Slaveholding was the difficulty of your statesmen then, as landlordism in all its ramifications s the difficulty of our statesmen, and your Hartingtons and Salisburys were for putting off the day of settlement as long as they could, fondly hoping something would turn up meanwhile, or perhaps that the "sky would fall." In your case the sky did not fall and settling day would not put itself off to accommodate timid, time-serving politicians. In our case it will be the samething.

> THE QUESTION WILL NOT DOWN. The poor, distressed damsel in one of Voltaire's stories says: "Nothing could have saved me but the heaven's thunderbolt, and the heavens did not thunder." Nothing but a miracle could put off the Irish question, and we do not expect to see miracles performed for the friends of the Salisbury administration. Yet this is the spirit in which the Salisbury administration is trying to act. This is the whole meaning of the desire to have some business gotathrough during August and the early part of September, and then adjournment until February. "We cannot tell you what we intend to do with Ireland now," Salisbury says, in effect: "We have not had time to think the matter over. You take our breath away by calling on us to say what we are going to do with Ireland the moment we get into his office. No, no: give us until February. By that time we shall have thought the matter out and can lay our plans before parliament."

NOTHING NEW TO FIND OUT. The interval cannot add one single scrap of information on the subject of Ireland to what is already in the possession or easily within reach of the government. I quite admit that it might be a very ful interval for Salisbury and Churchill to employ in educating the party up to home rule. If they are wise, and they have any common sense among them, that is what they will do. That is the only thing that car "turn up;" which would be of the slightest real advantge to them in a political sense the coming round of the whole conservative party to the principal of home rule. If this does not happen in the interval, nothing can happen which will do them any good.

LOCKING FOR TRISH OUTBREAKS. I know of one other thing as to what some of them are on the lookout for, "something to turn up" which would be for their momen tary political advantage-that is an outbreak of disorderly acts in Ireland. In that hope I venture to prophecy they will be utterly disappointed. The whole civilized world bears witness to the absolute perfection of the de meanor of the Irish people at the present mo ment. Their nouring out to say fare weil to Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Aberdeen's successor coming in without one sign or word of welcome from any but the police and eastle officials-each event bears equal witness to the sentiment of the Irish people, Every true Irishman will work bis bardest for the preservation of peace and order, were it for no loftier purpose than to thwart and disappoint the "Micawber" administration.

THE OPPOSITION POLICY. Is the policy of the opposition to be policy of watchfulness or a policy of combat? That is the question that the journals, the political circles and the drawing-rooms are asking very eagerly. Now Labouchere strongly favors a policy of combat, and urges it in earnest on Mr. Gladstone. Gladstone is naturally well inclined to such a

push himself into action. But Gladstone, of course, has much to think over. judgments to consult, before he decides either way. In any case the only question at the present hour is whether the policy of combat shall be put off until February. It does not matter much. It cannot be put off any longer. When rebruary comes, February brings with it just the same question as that which last spring brought the Irish question, and it will have to be answered then. There is

NO POSSIBLE COMPROMISE. The absurd hope that the Irish party and the Irish people could be bought off, or satisfied, or stilled, even for a moment, by some county government crumbs being flung to them, has been utterly dispelled by the meeting of the Irish party in Dublin and the resolution adopted unanimously, enthusiastically there. Among the things which the "Micawber" administration m ty have hoped to see "turn up," is that one hing which they were prepared to hope for, even a few days ago, they now know will not "turn up." JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

WHERE THEY SHOULD TRUMP, James O'Kelley on the Cards the

Tories Should Play. HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, WEST-MINSTER, August 7.- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-Mr. Gladstone stepped briskly to his place on the opening day, looking well and fit for the coming fray, with a pleasant smile for his followers. His courtesy in shaking hands with Hartington and Chamberlain who, with doubtful taste, had introduced themselves among the members of the late cabinet, was perhaps excessive. Parliament, like the prize ring, has its ceremonial forms-men shake hands before striking out from the shoulder. My information leads me to believe that Gladstone means either to force Salisbury's government to undertake the solution of the Irish question at the earliest moment, or to upset them on the debate on the qeeen's speech.

WILL DEMAND A STATEMENT. A demand will be made for a general statement of the Irish policy which the govern-ment proposes to adopt. Unless a satisfactory answer is given the debate will likely be protracted and the tories will not be unfairly pressed for details of their scheme, but for such a general statement as will make clear whether they mean to adopt coercion or attempt to carry out measures of conciliation. It is almost certain that they will elect to try conciliation. In this case, Parnell's policy will be to play a waiting game. On no condition will Parnell consent to allow the tories to prorogue parliament till February. If that proposition is persevered in there will certainly be a lively struggle in the commons over the estimates. That is not a pleasant outlook for the new ministry nor for their sporting supporters, who are anxious to get off to the moores to try their hands on the grouse. When the tory ministers count the cost they will probably come to the conclusion that it is

BETTER TO SURRENDER GRACEFULLY than to waste time in a tedious and un prontable wrangle. Their situation is decidedly precarious. They cannot do what they like but only what Hartington allows them to do, This is a humiliating position Salisbury and Courchill. Their way is the adoption of only an Irish policy which Gladstone may accept, and Gladstone will agree to nothing which does not confer effective home rule on Ireland. That is the crude statement of the situation. The tories themselves begin Irish difficulty on a broad basis, and that until this is done all stable government is impossible. There is a noble softening of opinion on the Irish question among the general public. But whether this results from mere weariness or sober afterthought is not yet quite clear. The

FATE OF THE GOVERNMENT depends on the stability of the unionist alliance. Already it is in danger, owing to the popular discontent at seeing the tories in power. It is curious to notice that before Churchill has appeared as the leader in the commons the unionist alliance shows signs of breaking down. Still curious is it that the first blow against the alliance is about to be struck by Chamberlains, old Birmingham friend. Unfortunately for the Salisbury-Hartington combination, Matthews, whom Churchilll insisted upon making home secretary, must be re-elected by the Birmingham radicals before he can take his seat on the ministerial benches. This, the Birmingham radicals say, they wont do. Schnadherst is pulling the wires against him, so there will be a pretty fight in the unionists

MATTHEWS' UNFORTUNATE POSITION. In addition to being a tory, Matthews is a Catholic, and many years ago was elected by the Fenians for Dungaravan, when he made speeches about his old friend O'Donovan Rossa, which will supply some interesting quotations as coming from the unionist ome secretary of a tory government, Chamberlain used all his influence to prevent the Birmingham radicals from opposing Matthews' re-election, but Schnadhorst has been too much for him, Besides, Schnad horst has, amusingly enough, found an ally in the tory camp in the person of Johnson, of Ballykilbeg-the notorious orange leader who denounces Matthews' appointment as Jesuitism. So that between the red-hot radi eals and the true blue Protestants, the poor papist home secretary is likely to come to grief, OUSTING ROSEBERRY AND MORLEY

from the liberal leadership. I noticed that what the unionist most fear is some bit of clever tactics, which will force them to vote against Gladstone, in order to keep the conservative ministry from defeat. It is said the unionists will avoid this dilemma by refusing to vote at all upon such motions, thus leaving the tories a majority in the house. The tory predicament is a very amusing one. They abused Churchill so much that now they find it hard to believe him to be a statesman. Like the crowd around a chicken-hatching machine, the rank and nie of the tory party now watch Churchill hardly daring to hope he may hatch into tatesman. I find the general belief is that the present administration will have a long or short lite according to the ability developed by Churchill. If Churchill shows the statesmanship his friends think he possesses, then it is said Salisbury is sure of ten years of power. If not, then the tories will go out more or less quickly, according to the degree of Churchill's failure. So far as I can judge, Churchill is expected to rise to this emergency as he has to past ones. Next to Churchill, I think, the tories hope for some dynamite outrage or assassination. This, they claim, would make England conservative for many years.

SALISBURY GETTING SHEEWD. Salisbury's tactics are greatly admired by most of the politicians I meet, especially in selecting Matthews, a Catholic, for an important place in the cabinet. If Matthews secures re-election from radical Birmingham it will be a heart breaking defeat for home rule. Yet as Catholics it will be hard to force Birmingham Irish to vote against him. I notice a very general feeling that the tories are course of action. It is as hard for him to anxious to secure Parnellite support by For this, doubtless, the members of the keep himself at rest as for Hartington to some disguised home rule bill. I think,

however, that the land question will prevent such a coalition. The general opinion is that no party will ever dare again to bring in a bill for using English money to buy out Irish landlords. To prevent the outery against the foreible expropriation of these landlords it is suggested that the tories may create county governments with taxing powers which would satisfy the Parnellites by throwing all taxation on the large landowners. I noticed also a tendency among tories to advocate radical reforms in the land leases, etc., of a kind which will throw Irish affairs into the backyet which would break up ground, the good feeling between the new voters of the Parnellites If these reforms are obstructed by the Parnellites. One thing is undoubtedly true of English politics at present. They are not dull nor, with Gladstone and Churchill as opposing leaders in the house of commons, are they likely to be dull for some time.

AN AMERICAN ABBOAD. GLADSTONE IS CRIPPLED.

Schemes of Chamberlain and Hartington-Catholics and Matthews. LONDON, August 7 .- New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee. |-The English political situation is for the moment quite clear and decidedly interesting. I judge all parties are exhausted by six months of constant fighting. They see in the past session merely a skirmish before the main battle. Therefore they desire a few months' rest in order to gain strength for more savage fighting next year. Gladstone seems to be a little stunned by the calmness with which England accepts the tory government, 1 saw him at a picture gallery recently. He showed his usual energetic interest in the new paintings which were being discussed, but nevertheless I thought he SEEMED CONSIDERABLY SHOCKED

and is disheartened by his failure. His letter refusing further correspondence with the general public is another indication that he considers himself disqualified by age for any long struggle. The liberals are meanwhile without leaders or a policy, beyond a few foolish threats of obstruction. They are waiters upon providence and Parnell. Their defeat has, I think, failed to teach them that political tact which all other parties have learned during the struggle. They are still abusing Chamberlain and other unionist leaders with the same vigor shown by our New York papers in their abuse of the mugwumps. The unionist-liberals seem to me to be quietly and decorously waiting for Gladstone's death to reunite the liberal party.

GLADSTONE WILL BE CRIPPLED. I regard the Devonshire-house meeting as the most important political event since the election. The resolution taken to sit with the liberals and vote with the liberals on all points, except questions affecting the existence of the conservative ministry, show much tact and wisdom. Gladstone wiil be greatly crippled by this forced alliance. It is practically a notification to him that he may lead the united liberal party anywhere except toward home rule and a liberal government; also that after his death Hartington and Chamberlain are determined to be his successors to the exclusion of Roseberry and Morley. Chamberlain's unconditional acknowledgement of

HARTINGTON'S LEADERSHIP, made at this meeting, is the ending of the all important intrigue which had to do with the defeat of the home rile bill. Gladstone; I am told, had selected Roseberry and Morley as to see they must attempt a settlement of the his successors to carry out his policy. Against stone, but he failed in his attempt to set himself up as an independent leader. Now comes Chamberlain's submission to Hartington probably with the understanding that he shall have the leadership of the house of commons when Hartington becomes Duke of Devonshire. It must be acknowledged that Chamberlain is more powerful than ever before, and that he has a fair chance of success in his plans for

THIS COOK WILL SPOIL THE BROTH. Perhaps the most instructive part of this little side show is the selection by the Birmingham radicals of Cook, the late Gladstonian candidate whom they rejected in the general election fight for Matthews. Should Cook succeed it will be a distinct triumph for Gladstone and will do much to dishearten and demoralize Hartington's followers. Chamberlain's failure to prevent the Birmingham radicals from opposing Mattnews has naturally made the tories angry and disgusted. They ask. good is an alliance with Hartington and Chamberlain, if the radical rank and file won't obey them. This little ripple on the political sea has greatly disconcerted the supporters of Sallsbury's government. They begin to feel like men on the ice who suddenly become conscious that the water is flowing off and leaving them on a thin crust. They long for a little firm land. However, this is merely an indication. The result of the Birmingham contest cannot sensibly affect the political situation, only

SET THE UNIONISTS THINKING. The contest in Birmingham is the first wedge driven between the liberal seceders and their tory allies. It cannot fail to loosen their alliance. Poor Chamberlain has not gained much by his bolt from Gladstone. Only a short year ago he sneered at Hartington as the late leader of the liberal party. Now he fain would acknowledge him as his leader. So the late revolutionary radical is now the humble follower of a reactionary whig noble and all the world is asking, "Who has surrendered his opinion of six months age?" The agreement is only apparent. Chamberlain hates Hartington; the noble lord despises Chamberlain, and no without cause. They cannot long pull together. When Chamberlain gets a chance he will betray Hartington as he betrayed

Forster and Gladstone. ABERDEEN'S FAREWELL. The ovation given to Lord Aberdeen when leaving Dublin has produced an excellent effect here on the minds of ail classes of people and will do much to convince the publie of the good effects likely to follow the con cession of home rule. The London papers gave a very slight account of the magnificent demonstration following their nabitual policy of suppressing everything favorable to the Irish cause. The rumor is now current that Gladstone intends visiting Ireland in the autumn. If he goes to Ireland he will get a reception as no English statesman ever got before. JAMES O'KELLEY.

Martial Rule For Belfast. BELFAST, August 7.-Sir Michael Hicks Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, has written to Mayor Harland, of Belfast, saying that the lords justices are seriously concerned about the condition of affairs in Belfast, and consider it imperative that the most energetic measures be taken to "terminate the disorders which are bringing discredit and dis-grace upon the town." The inspector general of the Irish constabulary has been ordered to proceed to Belfast as promptly as possible. A large meeting of the magistracy was held to-day. It appointed an executive committee to take charge of the town and assign troops and police to various points. All taverns in the city have been ordered to be closed at 60'clock this evening and remain closed until Monday.

GIVE THE GREASERS GRAPE.

The Prospects For War With Mexico and the Necessity for Troops.

BLACKBURN'S ELIXIR OF LIFE.

The Kentucky Senator Wno Furnishes Aged Inspiration to Reformed Drunkards-A Story of Lincoln's Kind-Heartedness.

Gossip at Washington. WASHINGTON, August 5 .- [Special Cor-

respondence of the BEE,]-There is very little doubt that If the session of congress which has just closed was now assembling that the first move to be made would be the enlargement of our army. The agitation of the trouble with Mexico during the past ten days, growing out of the imprisonment of Editor Cutting and others, and the outrages on American citizens generally on the northern boundary of the republic, has precipitated a great deal of comment on the brevity of our national police force. While the Texas delegation in Congress, no doubt through designs of diplomacy and propriety, fail to look upon the difficulty with Mexico as being in an alarming degree serious, the impression prevails in diplomatic circles and among men who know most about the exist-ing disputes along our southwestern border, that there will yet be bloodshed. A number of prominent men in congress have said to your correspondent during the past week that they would not be surprised if the president should reconvene congress before the end of this month. It is known that the Mexican matter has been the subject of serious discussion in the last two meetings of the cabinet. General Sheridan has talked with the president and cabinet officers about the capacity of our army and about what he can do in the way of supporting any proclamation or demand made by the chief

In event of a fight with Mexico there would be less time for preparation than there would be if a war was brought about with any other country. A fusilade would instantly spring upon the border and would demand troops instantly. There could be no mature preparation for war, and there could be no laws enacted to meet the exigency. It would be almost like a chief-of-police ordering squads of men to a special part of a city to quell a riot. Sheridan expects to receive most assistance, in event of an immediate disturbance, from the state militia. A half million troops could be raised, and it is altogether probable that any disturbance with Mexico growing out of the pending troubles could be settled without any special act of congress, and it is therefore not likely that an extra session will

therefore not likely that an extra session will be called even if the present negotiations for an amicable adjustment fail.

A KENTUCKIAN'S ELIXIR.

Senator Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, entered the committee room of Representative Wharton Green, of North Carolina, the other day during the sitting of congress. In his arms he carried a small package neatly put up. A crowd of southerners stood around discussing politics and legislation. The Blue Grass statesman, soon after entering the room, burst forth his enthusiasm by remarking:

marking:
"Wharton, I have a present for you. Take
it. It is a bottle of thirty-six year old whisky,
smooth as oil and sweet as honey."
Mr. Green, who is one of the most extensive wine-growers in the United States, and who knows what a good article of drink is, took the bottle and thanked the donor. Sena-tor Blackburn continued to stand in the middle of the floor and smile. Finally he said: "Thirty-six years ago old Grandfathe Lochrane, of Woodford county, Kentucky

spent an hour at my father's house. They were old triends. I was a chump of a boy fifteen years old. Lochrane always pointed me out as a rising statesman and took great pride in assuring my father that 'that boy Joe' would be in the United States senate. On this occasion of Lochrane's visit to my father's house I remember to have been with the two men when old man Lochrane said that he had just run off the finest barrel of that he had just run off the finest barrel of whisky that had ever passed through a Kentucky worm, and that he had hermetically sealed the bungs to that barrel, and did not propose to open them till 'that boy Joe' was a United States senator. Well, to make a long story short, Lochrane never falled to remind my father of his vow whenever I took a step upwards. The old man was lere a few years ago when I was a member of the house, and reminded me that he had that barrel of liquor yet, which would not be bouse, and reminded me that he had that barrel of liquor yet, which would not be opened until I was promoted to the other end of the capitol. A year ago the old man Lochrane died. On his lips was a request that his son should execute his pledge in reference to that barrel of whisky. At that time I had been elected to the senate, but had not taken my seat. The other day I received not taken my seat. The other day I received a lefter from young Lochrane stating that he had shipped to my address several bottles of whisky from the barrel filled by his father more than a third of a century ago. They come up in this shape [holding up a quart bottle scalded with way]

wax).

Presently Senator Pugh entered the room.
Senator Blackburn immediately presented
him with a bottle of the liquor. Next day
Senator Blackburn was in the same room
when Senator Pugh entered.

"Joe," said the Alabama senator, "I am

not a beggar, but there is a thing I would like to request of you."

Senator Biackburn looked up at his friend in surprise, and expected a very grave re-

quest.

"That bottle of liquor which you gave me yesterday," continued Senator Pugh, "was the smoothest and most exhibitanting stimulant I ever tasted. It is the clixer of life. I have two friends in the senate who are reformed drunkards. Now, I haven't much formed drunkards. Now, I haven't much confidence in reformed drunkards, because they either become no account or return to their dissipations. The men I refer to are Vance and Vest. They have not been worth a fig for senatorial work for weeks. They are completely relaxed and have no ambition."

A NEW LANCOLN INCIDENT.

"Abraham Lincoln," said Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who is the father of the house of representatives, "was the most house of representatives, "was the most patient man in the details of life I ever saw. He was the only president we have ever had, and probably ever will have, who knew nothing of the common autocracy of public life, He was the only man we ever had at the white house who would go been of the wishes of persons who would go back of the wishes of persons and examine their real wants. I remember an incident in connection with the war which illustrates what I am trying to say. It is not proper for me to use names, but the

Story goes.

Before Senator Pugn could proceed further the Kentuckian assured him that two bottles of the "clixir of life" should be delivered to the senators aforesaid on that afternoon. On

of the "elixir of life" should be delivered to the senators aforesaid on that afternoon. On the following morning Senator Pigh paid Senator Blackburn another visit. Wreathes of smiles clothed his face.

"Did you observe," remarked Pigh, as soon as he entered Blackburn's committee room, "how vigil, how far-seeing, and quick, and broad-brained a senator from Missouri and a senator from North Carolina were last evening. The brightest speeches and the greatest statesmanship flowed from their lips. Joe, I wish we had a thousand barrels of the rejuvenator. If we had we could reunite the two sections of country, restore the south and become a prosperous part a, ain.

"It was at that early period in the rebellion when suspects and conspirators were being arrested and imprisoned by the wholesale. A letter written upon a printed sheet of paper giving the business of a prominent firm of merchants in New York and containing incendiary language towards the union found its way into the hands of government officials in the south. The declamations were penned by a traveling man who represented the firm mentioned in the letter head. The result was the arrest of the principal member of the firm on the charge of conspiracy against the government. The letter was signed in such a way as to not make it perfectly clear who the author was, and of course suspicion bore heavily upon the firm mentioned. He is

Men were held in prison at time on the slightest suspicion—suspicion, in fact, more slight than this one. The wife of the mer-chant came to a friend of mine in New York chant came to a triend of mine in New York immediately after the arrest of the husband and requested him to communicate with President Lincoln the fact that her husband had been arrested for something for which he was in no way responsible. My friend addressed a note to the president telling him that the man under arrest was not emitted in the misdemeanor, even in a collateral or most remote way. The wife came here, it was 11 o'clock at night when she arrived. At the depot she tool, the cabman to drive to the white house. The driver expostulated with her, and told her that it was of no use to call at the white house at such a late bour of the her, and told her that it was of no use to call at the white house at such a late bour of the night. She said it made no difference, she wanted to see Mr. Lincoln, and that he must drive her immediately to the executive mansion. When she presented herself at the entrance to the white house it was midnight. Everything was quiet. The cordon of police, very strong at that time, turned out in full force. They would not listen at first to her entreaties to be admitted to the white house. Finally she prevailed upon one of the officers

entreaties to be admitted to the white house. Finally she prevailed upon one of the officers to take the letter of introduction she had to President Lincoln, who was then asleep. A minute after the president had been awakened, his wife was heard in the corridor on the upper floor. He appeared in his robe and slippers. He held the letter in his hand and the tremor upon it indicated his feeling. "Mrs. _____, this case demands immediate action," said Mr. Lincoln. "If you will stake my arm we will go immediately to Secretary Stanton." Across the lots at a rapid pace went the president and the lady. Stanton was aroused from his slumbers, shown the letter by the president and requested to release the prisoner. He wrote a dispatch and landed it to Mr. Lincoln and said he would attend to the matter further in the morning.

Mr. Lincoln and said he would attend to the matter further in the morning.

"Like a lackey boy the president and the lady started towards the down town hotels. It was lo'clock in the morning. Washington was filled with revolutionists and would-be assassins, Yet Mr. Lincoln never faitered and seemed not to comprehend his danger. When he arrived at the hotel with the fady on his arm he told her to go to her room, sleep soundly, return to New York in the morning and that her husband would meet her on the dock. The lady could not believe it, but Mr. Lincoln assured her that such would be the case. The president then went to the telegraph office, filed the message, which demanded the unconditional release of the prisoner, and returned to the white house alone.

"Sure enough, when the lady alighted from the ferry at New York the next day, her hus-band was there to embrace her, I am in-clined to believe the millennium will come before we shall have another president who would do such an act as this,"

GRANT'S LAST WISH.

His Place of Burial Selected According to His Instruction.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]—An article has recently appeared in several papers to the effect that General Grant wanted to be buried at Mount Mc-Gregor, and that he left a letter expressing this wish in plain terms. The reasons given for this desire on the part of the general, was that his life had been prolonged by the pure air of the mountain so that he was enabled to finish his book, and thus provide for his family. This statement was shown yesterday to Colonel F. D. Grant. He read it carefully. "There is no foundation for such a story," he said with emphasis, as he handed back the printed slip. "My father never wrote such a letter; never made such a request orally, nor, I feel sure, ever thought of such a thing. I don't see how such a report could get started unless by some one who have an interest in Mount McGregor."
"You do not think that the general could

have expressed such a wish to other persons than yourself?"
"No; I do not, for this reason: My father never gave any definite expression about his place of burial till after he jost his voice. Then, shortly before his death, he wrote me a note on the matter. In this he mentioned New York, Galena and St. Louis as the places for his interment. He mentioned New York first and stated his reasons for desiring that he be buried here. These were in brief that he liked the people and because the city had become the home of his family. Fur-thermore it was the largest city in the counthermore it was the largest city in the country. Galena was his early home and St. Louis the place in which he began his manhood's career. I read the note over and over, and then told him that I wanted to have him buried in Washington. When he heard this he took the paper and tore it up, 'Perhaps,' he said, 'my funeral may take a public form. If it does, yen must see that wherever I am buried your mother will have a place beside me at her death.' This was the substance of all he said or wrote about his substance of all he said or wrote about his

TROUBLED CIGAR MEN.

Manufacturers in a Box Between the Knights and Progressives.

NEW YORK, August 7 .- [Special Telegram to the Ber.]—The cigar manufacturers are growing restless. Many of them have large orders to fill and are in a quandary as to how to fill them. Mr. Oppenheim, of the firm of Levy Brothers, says that his firm has orders for 3,000,000 eigars, and on three-fourths of these orders he must have the Knights of Labor label. With his present force it would take several years to till the orders, and there is such a scarcity of Knights of Labor eigar makers that the forces does not grow. If they take back the Progressives, who are on a strike, they will be in as bad a fix, as they can't then get the Knights of Labor label. The situation is the same with other manufacturers and it was summarized by Mr. Oppenheim as follows: "If we have our gigars manufactured by the Progressive union we can't get the Knights' label and can't sell them. If we don't have them made by Progressives we can't have them made at all for the present. I don't know what we

shall do. The manufacturer will have another The manufacturer will have another conference with the Knights of Labor and will then decide how much more time will be given to the Knights in which to full the shops. The general inclination is to allow them two weeks more. It is hoped that by that time the strkers will have been starved into submission and will go back to work. It will require about \$30,000 a week to keep them out. The strikers are determined to hold out, Pickets report that in all the fourteen shops of the association only 131 men are now at work and there seems to be no immediate prospect of getting any more. diate prospect of getting any more.

Preparing to Tax Oleomargarine. WASHINGTON, August 7 .- Commissioner Miller has begun preparations for carrying into effect the provisions of the oleomargarine bill, and has called upon all collectors of internal revenue for such information as they may possess in regard to the production of eleomargarine with the object of utilizing it in preparation of the necessary regulations to govern the collection of the tax.

More Rioting at Belfast. BELFAST, August 6.-A riot took place this morning between the Orangemen con ployed in the Queen Island ship yard and

the Catholic navvies employed by the harbor commissioners. The lighting was very severe for a time. A number of men on both sides were so badty injured that they had to be removed to hospitals. Donws' Prosecutor indicted. Boston, August 7 .- The grand jury found an indictment against ex-Deacan Joseph all day.

Story, of the Bowdoin Square Baptist church for adultery with Mrs. Elton, a member of the congregation. The woman, who made a confession, with Rev. W. W. Downs, ap-peared before the grand jury as a witness.

Phelps Was Not There LONDON, August 7.—The Earl of Iddes-leigh, the new British minister of foreign affairs, to-day received the resident repre sentatives of foreign governments. United States Minister Phelps did not attend, being absent on a visit to George J. Goschen at his country seat in Kent.

CORKHILL'S CORN CANARD

Sensation Caused by a Bogus Dispatch in the New York World.

DESIGNING DEMOCRATIC DEEDS.

Congressman Hill Needs No Blaine Ass sistance in the Cutting Case-Black as an Improved Austrian Keiley-Motor.

Cash Calls For Big Bonds. WASHINGTON, August 7 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Quite a sensation was created in financial circles this morning when the New York World arrived here with an alleged dispatch from this city stating that the treasury department contemplated three \$15,000,000 bond calls. It was thought for a time that this meant that the president had decided to follow the wishes of congress, as expressed by the Morrison resolution, and that in spite of his failure to sign it he proposed to use the surplus for the reduction of the public debt. Investigation of the affair, however, leads to the belief that the dispatch was without foundation and that it was written in New York. The provisions of the sinking fund act call for \$45,000,000 for this purpose during the present fiscal year, and it is believed that this sum will be used to pay off that amount of bonds, and that the \$4,000,000 monthly bond call will be discontinued. This is a very sharp political freak to make it appear that the administration has changed its financial policy, as the democratic orators at political mentings point to the fact of the reduction of the bonded debt. as an indication that the democratic adminis-tration intends to shake off the influences of Wall street in the interests of the country at large. It will prove "A good enough Morgan until after election," in spite of the fact that by calling in the bonds as contemplated by the secretary of the treasury will simply

by the secretary of the treasury will simply be complying with the sinking fund act.

A Very absurd story has been extensively circulated in the democratic newspapers during the past two or three days to the effect that Mr. Hill, of Illinois, changed his opinion in relation to the Catting resolution because he was directed to do so by Mr. Blaine. The only basis that there is for this absurdity is the well known friendship which exists between the Illinois congressman and the Maine statesman. Mr. Hill was seen by your correspondent to-day, and he explained his attitude by stating that after he had agreed to the report of the committee he had received information which led him to believe, and which belief he still holds, that Cutting had been offered some benefits in the matter of bail and the legal defense he would have been granted in his own country, and that instead of the abuse to which it was alleged he had been subjected to the Mexican officials took pains that he should be treated very much better than ordinary prisoners usually are, even going so far as to direct that a cell in which an additional window was placed, should be given. Mr. Hill says that it is useless to ask the release of the prisoner when he is still in over to the United States authorities than the heads of the court and that the president of Mexico has no more right to turn him over to the United States authorities than the president of the United States would have if a Canadian murderer were on trial before one of the courts of New York state and the Canadian government should dimand his release, Mr. Hill is one of the few men in congress who has a thorough diplematic training. He is a stickler for the rights of Americans everywhere, but he is sensible enough to know where to draw the line between patriotism and demagory. It is certain that Mr. Blaine's hand, or Bisine's desires, had nothing whatever to do with be complying with the sinking fund act. line between patriotism and demagogy. I is certain that Mr. Blaine's hand, or Bisine's desires, had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Hill's position in the matter of the resolution before congress. Mr. Hill is fully capable, and always does act for himself and he generally acts Wisely, GOVERNOR GLICK WILL SUCCEED BLACK. It has been known for some time that the

It has been known for some time that the relations between Secretary Lamar and Commissioner Black have been far from cordial, and that a breech might be expected at any time. It is learned to-night upon what seems to be the best of authority that Secretary Lamar asked the president some time ago to provide for General Black elsewhere, in order that official harmony might continue in the interior department. The president is said to have expressed his willing. ago to provide for General Black elsewhere, in order that official harmony might continue in the interior department. The president is said to have expressed his willingness to do this, provided General Black would acquiesee before leaving for California. A consultation was held and it is understood that an arrangement was perfected whereby General Black is sent as minister to Austria, which position is now vacant, while ex-Governor Gilck, of Kansas, is to be commissioner of bensions. The fact that Gick was not a soldier, however, may induce the president to change his plan, as he has thus far given the principal places in the pension office to ex-soldiers as far as possible. There is every reason to believe, however, that General Black has been tendered the Austrian mission, and those in confidence of Governor Glick assert that considerable correspondence has passed between him and the secretary of has passed between him and the secretary o the interior relative to the pension commis-

sionership.

OFF WITH HEDDEN'S HEAD.

OFF WITH HEDDEN'S HEAD. OFF WITH HEDDEN'S HEAD.

The rumor that Collector Hedden, of New York, has tendered his resignation to the president is very generally credited here. The death of his friend, Hubert O. Thompson, and his failure to get along with the civil service commission, are assigned as causes. It is believed the president will not recognize the factions in New York politics in selecting a successor, but that he will choose one of Heddon's deputies.

Fatal Bailroad Wreck. LOUISVILLE, August 7.-The Courier-Jour-

nal's special from Ashland gives particulars of a railroad accident, by which four lives were lost, and two fatally injured. wreck occurred on the Chesapeake & Ohio road between two freight trains near Limestone, on a short curve. Both trains were running wild. On the east-bound train Engineer Higgins had his left arm torn from his body and left leg broken. His fireman, Harris, was badly hurt. Scheerman, his front brakeman, was instantly killed. Of the west-bound train, Engineer Davanable was killed outright. His front brakeman, William Shea, was killed; also his fireman, W. Ballard. Ballard was a resident of this place, and his parents reside here. place, and his parents reside here.

Kansas City Street Car Troubles. Kansas City, August 7.—As foreshadowed yesterday, the city authorities are to-day stopping street ear travel in an attempt to enforce the payment of the delinquent license tax on street cars. About sixty cars have been stopped since 11 o'clock to-day on five lines and the drivers arrested. The mayor says the cars cannot start until the tax is paid. The street car company officials say the delay will only increase the city's habilities in the way of damages.

Mexicans Massing Troops.

LAREDO, Tex., August 7.—A detachment of 400 Mexican troops arrived in Muevo Laredo last night. They are principally infantry and artillery, and brought two cannon with them. They have placed the cannon so as to command Fort McIntosh, on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, and have been no-ticed taking observations for their position

The Puritan Defeated. NEWPORT, R. L. August 7.-In the race between the yachts Atlantic, Puritan, Stranger, Priscilla and Maydower and several more over the course to the Hen and Chickens was won by the Maydower, with the Paritan second, three-quarters of a mile behind.

Colonel Fitz John Porter. Washington, August 7.-Fitz John

Porter was placed upon the retired list of the army with the rank of colonel by order of the president at his own request.